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BRITISH FAMILY SETTLEMENT IN CANADA

SASKATCHEWAN'S STANDPOINT

as set out in

FOUR ADDRESSES

delivered at the

SASKATCHEWAN IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT CONVENTION

Held at Saskatoon, Sask.

on September 23rd and 24th, 1936

Presented to :

**The Ministers and Departments of Finance, Railways, Agriculture,
Trade and Commerce, and Colonization, of the Federal Government
of Canada**

**By the SASKATCHEWAN IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT
CONVENTION COMMITTEE.**

January 1937.

INTRODUCTION

These four addresses, delivered at the Saskatchewan Immigration and Settlement Convention by resident citizens of Saskatchewan, are evidence that the population question is being carefully studied in that Province both from the standpoint of Canada's economic needs, and also from that of new immigration and land settlement.

It is hoped that the publication of these addresses may give a lead to other Provinces of Canada, and perhaps also to other Dominions of the Empire, and stimulate them to publish similar studies of their own population needs and land settlement opportunities.

It is also hoped that the addresses will be of assistance to Overseas Settlement Bodies in the United Kingdom who are examining problems involved in the satisfactory settlement of migrants from the United Kingdom in the overseas Dominions.

Saskatoon, Sask.

CANADA.

25th September, 1936.

COLONIZATION AND THE ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF SASKATCHEWAN

By DR. W. W. SWANSON,
Professor of Economics, University of Saskatchewan.

The harvest of the West is again disappointingly small, and at a time when rising prices and increased exports were beginning to stimulate business and revive confidence. An increase in the purchasing power of the prairies and a more equitable price relationship between farm and industrial products are essential for sound recovery. It is encouraging to observe that the price discrepancy is being narrowed and that the buying power of some communities has increased, while there is the hope that crop conditions will greatly improve during the coming year.

This hope remains despite the realization that some adjustments in the use of farm lands in the West must be made. The necessary adjustments in land uses and population, however, can be safely attempted only after careful study and a scientific analysis of the many complex factors involved. Some of the suggestions made of late both in this country and in the United States for a wholesale abandonment of acreage and a widespread shifting of population merely mark a surrender to panic. To deal effectively with these problems requires a long-range programme based on the proper selection of lands for various uses, improvement of seed and live-stock, and the application of methods of cultivation in conformity with altered circumstances. In any event it is too early to conclude that the vast and hitherto fertile plains of this continent are about to be reduced to a desert. The bounty of nature, as we have cause to know in this Province, is not easily predictable, and still less the wisdom with which men will use that bounty. It can only be said that there are few agricultural regions in the world that have so rewarded labor and enterprise in the past and that at present afford greater hope for the achievement of permanent security in an enlightened and democratic environment.

It is sometimes forgotten that this Province is not an isolated community. Its main product, wheat, occupies a commanding place in the commerce of the world. Its value also depends on world economic currents and forces. Mr. Lloyd George remarked some years since that the great creditor countries could tolerate "slum" nations only at their peril, and today the soundness of that view is beginning to be understood. At any rate it is clear to thoughtful Canadians that security cannot be found in isolation and domestic programmes for recovery alone. Wheat and other foodstuffs, along with the raw materials of industry, fell disastrously in price and found their markets curtailed not so much as the consequence of speculation and unwise monetary policies but as the result of a more fatal malady—the attempt to fragmentize the world. The demand for wheat and minerals, the raw materials which can be produced abundantly in Canada, comes from the shipping, the financial services and the industrial output of the older lands. The collapse of exchange on that basis made the collapse of wheat and other prices inevitable. The various dogmas of overproduction only obscured this

truth and afforded a refuge for those selfish interests and politicians who by their blunders had created more havoc and economic distress than even the Great War.

It is well to reflect on this fact, for the world of peaceful production and exchange as we have known it was not the result of accident, but of the operation of definite and tested economic policies. It involved, as has been said, the reasonably free exchange of goods and services among the nations on the basis of natural and acquired advantage. In that development which so enormously enriched mankind and steadily improved living standards, perhaps no factor was so vital to the process as the opening up of the new lands of the Americas and Australasia to settlement. The industrial revolution itself was only possible because of the exploitation of the vast "found" wealth of the New World. This in turn led to the greatest migration in history and the creation of entirely new markets at home and abroad. In the amazing expansion of political and economic affairs that followed, Great Britain played the dominant role. She grew great as she assisted the United States and the British dominions to greatness. By her capital investments, her shipping and banking services, her machine technology, but above all by the investment of her surplus population, she helped to make a richer and a better world.

Unfortunately there are some today who would reverse this process and have recourse to other methods to provide employment and social security. The economic policies of those nations where such views prevail cannot be ignored, for assuredly they menace world co-operation and world peace. The economic nationalism that is so rampant today makes for conflict and social disruption. Barriers against the reasonably free movement of population and commodities, throttles trade and degrades living standards. As Sir Arthur Salter has demonstrated, the restoration of confidence and world commerce rests upon capital investments by the great creditor countries, the opening up of pioneer territory by the surplus population of industrialized nations, and the easing of restrictive trading barriers.

Yet in some respects the clouds begin to lift and the outlook to brighten. The recovery from the depths of the depression, reached in 1932, has been almost uniformly steady throughout the world. In the more highly developed industrial countries the gains by 1936 amounted to more than half the loss suffered during the depression, with corresponding success in the battle against unemployment. Perhaps more significant has been the striking improvement during the same period made by the countries producing foodstuffs and raw materials. Here the increase in prices in terms of gold have been modest, but producers have received much greater returns in their own depreciated currencies. The greatest improvement, however, is seen in the decrease of surplus stocks of farm products and raw materials, a decrease which should assist greatly in restoring the balance between agricultural and industrial prices.

The disturbing factors, briefly referred to above, remain to menace the economic position of the Province and the Dominion, as well as that of western civilization. The international political tension threatens war, while at the same time it has promoted the expansion of the heavy industries in the wrong direction, creating only the appearance of industrial prosperity. The devices of economic

nationalism multiply and the trade of nations is further insulated. Indeed, there is a development of that "spotted prosperity" which Mr. Lloyd George so greatly feared. The internal trade of many countries has enormously expanded with no corresponding increase in world commerce. International trade continued to decline in 1934, and although some improvement took place in 1935 the increase was insignificant, amounting to only one per cent of the losses already inflicted. It is true that a world trade, shrunk to little more than one third of its former value, reflects the fall of prices chiefly; yet the volume of that trade upon which the employment of men and the use of ships and railways depend had recovered only about a quarter of the loss undergone during the depression by the end of 1935. If to all this is added the monetary confusion of our time it can only be admitted that the recovery so far achieved rests on a precarious foundation.

The time has come, therefore, when the British Commonwealth should seriously consider the measures to be taken to assure the greatest degree of security in an uncertain world. It is clear that those measures should be related to the realities in the situation. The British Commonwealth has the resources of men, money and materials that are essential for economic progress. With the assistance of British capital and people it should be possible to colonize the vacant spaces of the Dominions, to increase production and to expand markets. As has been said, the great stabilizing factor of the Nineteenth Century, which led to a vast expansion of population and wealth, was the opening up and the development of the fertile lands and natural resources of the New World. The resultant migration of capital and labour to the United States, the British Dominions, and the pioneer countries in general, developed new markets and industries in Great Britain and on the Continent. This movement has of necessity slowed down as vacant land has become relatively scarce. Fortunately within the British Commonwealth the limits of colonization have not been reached; and it is urgently necessary that advantage be taken of all the factors in our favor. It is idle to imagine that world migration is at an end or that powerful countries with surplus population will accept the situation as it exists. In any event, while problems of prairie settlement and colonization may be pushed into the background during depression years, those problems still remain as among the most vital seeking solution. As far as Saskatchewan is concerned they cannot be neglected in any basic analysis of the conditions of recovery and social progress.

The financial stringency resulting from undue debt creation, the railway deficits, the great relative increase in taxation, the general slowing down of the pace of progress of the country, are all parts of a common problem. While something may be done by refunding and the scaling-down of obligations, in the end nothing can take the place of profitable production and the development of the country's resources. Canada's most exigent need is for a greater population and a widening of the fields of production and employment. This is necessary to reduce total and per capita debts and to utilize more fully the transportation, the industrial, the distributive and other facilities of the nation. The entire economic design of the country has been predicated on dynamic conditions—on an expanding population and increased production to carry the social and economic institutions with which the people have been provided. Any change of policy that negatives that plan can result only in economic confusion and social defeat.

The present texture of the population of the West indicates the necessity also of a steady infiltration of colonists of British stock to guarantee our institutions and traditions. Many splendid settlers who have greatly enriched the cultural and economic life of the prairies have been drawn from the diverse races of the Continent but their amalgamation with the native born and British elements has not as yet been achieved. To assist in this process an influx of British colonists would be of great advantage. Colonization, however, rather than the indiscriminate peopling of the country is essential for success. The creation of new communities, or the investment of new capital with the settlement of ambitious colonists in the older ones, would assist materially in solving some of the most pressing economic problems of the time. Colonists who produce a considerable part of their own necessities while marketing their surplus products are among the most vital assets of the nation. The strength of the nation is indeed to be found in such communities, where self-reliance and devotion to common ideals unite to preserve a great heritage. Carefully selected colonists with proper training and assistance can confidently look forward to security and economic independence. The productive capacity of the nation will be gradually increased and its beneficent effects will permeate the entire national economy.

In the years preceding the Great War Sir William Severidge's classic treatise, "Unemployment: A Problem in Industry," had a decisive influence on the thinking of industrialists and statesmen. Today, unemployment is still a problem in industry, but it is much more than that. The isolation of the past is no longer possible. Science and modern technology have created a new world. The self-contained nation is an anomaly, and the attempt to restore such economic conditions is as futile as would be the effort to fit the operation of a great transportation system into the experience gained in the days of the stage coach. Technical and scientific devices have undermined old interests and substituted new ones. Those, therefore, who think and speak in terms of isolation and the self-contained economy are laboring under an illusion. They do not understand the transformed society that confronts them. Not even the wisest and most efficient statesman can find a sale for surplus crops and surplus products in the home market. Political and economic isolation means that surplus industry must be scrapped, acreage restricted, and social institutions narrowed in range and scope. The entire credit structure of the nation is thereby undermined and the problem of unemployment rendered more acute. Canada is part of a world community and must use its resources and its industry in conformity with that fact. Increased settlement can assist this process and aid the nation in playing a worthy part in the development of the Empire and increasing its power for good in the world.

CANADA'S POPULATION PROBLEM

By GARNET C. NEFF, K.C., of Grenfell, Saskatchewan.

(Mr. Garnet C. Neff, K.C., has made a study of Canada's Population Problem, with particular reference to Saskatchewan, for many years past. He was born in the Province and has lived all his life in the Qu'Appelle Valley. He was a member of the 1930 Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Immigration and Colonization, of which Dr. W. W. Swanson was Chairman.)

The object of my address is to introduce for discussion in this Convention a subject of great importance—the ethnic aspect of our population problem.

The future of any country is dependent upon the character and type of its people. In the last analysis, numbers are not all important. Quality must be the corner stone upon which the edifice of a strong, sturdy and self-reliant nation should be built.

Canada today, with her almost limitless possibilities, has but started down the road of population. With a mere ten million people, she stands as one of the great trading nations of the world. The world depression has had its undoubted effect upon the national economy and upon the individual psychology of many of her people: that, coupled with several successive crop failures in parts of the West, occasioned by local drought and pest, has sorely tried her people. A spirit of defeatism is stalking through the land. Hence, it is a time for national stock-taking, not only in the economic, but also in the ethnic sense.

Departments of Agriculture lay great stress upon the quality and pedigree of animal stock for the various institutional farms. The human side—the type and quality of the people invited to make up the population—has however received scant, if any, attention by the nation. It seems almost that any discussion of peoples and their desirability as fellow citizens is “taboo.” Why can we not be as honest in our desire for quality in regard to people, as we are in our efforts for quality of livestock? Why this widespread disinclination to come to grips with the ethnic side of our population problem?

Is Canada drifting away from the old objective of a predominantly, though not exclusively, British population? Are not the trends of her national immigration policy—or at any rate its administrative working—leading towards a cosmopolitanism unthought of at the beginning of this century? Is it not time to overhaul our immigration and settlement policies and recast them by eliminating ideas and methods which have not given satisfactory results in the past?

In the course of a detailed examination of the population and race situation in the three Prairie Provinces, I have taken the figures and data, which I am about to give you, from various bulletins issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa; but their arrangement, and the conclusions drawn therefrom, are my own. These figures are not put forward by me with any idea of suggesting anything

other than that the population of the Prairie Provinces, insofar as the British element is concerned, is sadly "out of balance." They emphasize the racial problem facing Canada.

STUDY OF POPULATION FIGURES OF THE THREE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, AS TAKEN FROM CENSUS RETURNS OF 1931.

(Note.—The figures in brackets denote the table in the Census Return from which the figures are taken.)

SASKATCHEWAN—

Foreign-born (27-2)	217,544	
Population having both parents foreign-born (29-8)	396,619	614,163
British-born (27-4)	101,001	
Population having both parents British-born	170,356	271,357
Excess of foreign-born and children of foreign-born parents		342,806

Notes: There is more population having foreign-born parents than the total of both British-born and children of British-born.
Foreign-born exceed British-born by better than two to one.
In the case of Immigrants from the United States, 57% have foreign-born parents.

ALBERTA—

Foreign-born	196,973	
Population having both parents foreign-born	309,325	506,298
British-born	108,765	
Population having both parents British-born	165,322	274,087

MANITOBA—

Foreign-born	130,438	
Population having both parents foreign-born	239,781	370,219
British-born	106,151	
Population having both parents British-born	176,329	282,480

SUMMARY OF PRAIRIE PROVINCES—

Foreign-born and children	1,490,680	
British-born and children	827,924	
Excess of foreign-born		662,756

If the above figures are anything like correct, then—unless there be from now onwards a substantial and continuous influx of British-born into the Prairie Provinces for permanent settlement—in a few decades the British-born population and their descendants will form but a very minor part of the population. Is it desirable that such be the case?

There are some among us who object to any form of control of racial immigration, and to any form of assistance in establishing here our own kith and kin from the Old Country. What can be the reason for such an attitude?

The establishment of a quota means control of racial immigration—nothing more. Lack of such control in the past is just what has caused the present unbalanced condition of our population. Further hasty growth, without planning and safeguards, will spell our decline as a British nation. The United States of America, after years of the open door, had to fall back on the quota system. Her experience should be our guide.

An examination of the history of Canada's early moves towards increased population shows that her foundation stock was established by organized effort, with some form of assistance. The epic of the United Empire Loyalist colonization of Ontario is an instance of organized and assisted settlement which was completely successful.

In a matter of such vital national importance as population are we to depend on a policy of *laissez-faire*, or on organization, on control, and on assisting movements which dovetail with our national aims?

There is no doubt that Canada can absorb large numbers of new people of the proper type, who are carefully selected and adequately trained; and it is the opinion of many that they can be absorbed without in any way adding to or accentuating the present unemployment problem. Additional people would add to the economic wealth of the country. They would become a market for the goods produced and the services offered by the present population—goods and services which at present are not in sufficient demand to keep our workers employed.

Canada needs more people to balance her national economy—more British people to offset the pronounced trend towards cosmopolitanism so evident during the past two decades. Britain has the people to spare, and the money required to finance their establishment here; we have the land on which to establish them; all the facilities and services necessary in order to enable them to become self-supporting without loss of time; and all the amenities of civilized life to offer them.

Britain's needs and Canada's dovetail one with the other. Is it beyond our capacity to develop this situation to the advantage of both countries?

Let Canada think of her future and be mindful of her destiny; let her take stock of her position, and organize for a step more towards further national development, by means of desirable additions to her population.

SELECTION OF LOCATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT

Considerations of Rainfall and Soil

By K. D. LITTLE, B. Comm.

The object of this brief address is to open for discussion an important aspect of land settlement, and at the same time to place on record certain points connected with the selection of locations for settlement, which have not in the past received sufficient attention. An address on this subject was to have been delivered by Major H. L. G. Strange, whom you all know. He has been prevented from coming here. I am conscious that I can only deputize for him in an imperfect way.

It may seem strange to some of you that one who has not yet been connected with the practical side of the work of settling people on the land, should venture to address you on such a highly important subject as the selection of locations for settlement. This however, is not so incongruous as it may appear at first sight. For, the selection of locations for settlement should be based on statistical data and records, rather than on personal opinion, even though such personal opinion may be founded on practical experience. In other words—let us select the districts in which to place new settlers by the record of past performances; when a district has been selected then, within that district, we must rely on the individual judgment of expert advisors to select suitable farms.

The principal desiderata in locating people on the land are:

- Sufficient rainfall.
- Productive soil conditions.
- A good crop record.

On all these points, statistics, data and information generally are readily available to anyone who has occasion to examine the question.

The statistics of rainfall for most of the settled districts in Canada are obtainable from the Dominion and Provincial Governments. In addition to these rainfall statistics, there is published by the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa an excellent and informative map or chart, forming part of the "Statistical Atlas of the Prairie Provinces." It shows very clearly those parts of Western Canada which can be relied upon to yield precipitation adequate to produce crops. It may be of interest to the visitors from the United Kingdom to know that, the average annual rainfall at Melfort is 15.25 inches, at St. Walberg 16.01 inches and at Indian Head 17.91 inches.

I may observe here, that the amount of precipitation estimated to be sufficient, under normal circumstances to produce an average crop, is nine inches.

As regards soil, in this Province we are particularly fortunate in having available the excellent Soil Survey Reports of the University of Saskatchewan, College of Agriculture. This publication, together with the series of maps which accompany it, is to be commended to the consideration of all who are interested

in the problem of land settlement. It is an invaluable guide. We note, for instance, on page 112 of The Soil Survey Report*, that Indian Head and Melfort are grouped in the "Superior" class for purposes of wheat production. Though other districts in the Park Area fall into other groups, their soils have favourable characteristics which are more suited to the raising of some crops than others. The chemical composition of every type of soil is similarly shown in the Survey, together with its adaptability to the production of various types of grains, legumes and other crops.

In records of crop-yields are to be found evidence in support of production expectations, based on rainfall statistics and soil data. Crop records for practically any district in Canada can be obtained from the Provincial and Federal Governments.

In view of the abnormally light rainfall in parts of Saskatchewan during the present year, which seems to have engendered a certain amount of pessimism amongst farmers and others, it is appropriate to lay emphasis here on the rainfall and crop records of past years, which, taken in conjunction with the known qualities of our soil, amply justify continued confidence on the part of farmers. And let us bear in mind that the good farm homes which are found throughout the Park Area of Saskatchewan have not been built up on drouth and crop failures, but on an almost continuous succession of generous crops. An interesting example of crop yield records is to be found on Pages 80-85 of The Agricultural Annual Report of The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, which gives the average yield of the crops produced in the north-eastern part of the Park Area of Saskatchewan during the ten-year period 1925-34. Here are the figures:

Wheat	20.6 bushels per acre
Oats	36.8 bushels per acre
Barley	26.4 bushels per acre
Flax	10.5 bushels per acre

These average yields constitute a satisfactory basis for profitable mixed farming. In this connection I may draw your attention to what we often see in the mixed farming areas of Saskatchewan:—two farms side by side, having presumably similar soil and the same amount of precipitation: yet while one is producing an excellent crop, the crop on the other will hardly pay the cost of production. An element making for success in the one case is absent in the other—the personal element—the character and ability of the farmer.

It is not my intention to take up any more of your time. As I said at the beginning, the object of this brief address has been to open up for discussion an important aspect of land settlement, and at the same time to place on record certain points connected with the selection of locations for settlement, which have not in the past received sufficient attention. The information cited from authoritative references has been given not only to show the productive capabilities of certain areas, but also to emphasize that these records do exist and that they should form a valuable guide in the work of selecting new locations for British Family Settlement.

* The University of Saskatchewan, Soil Survey Report No. 10. P. 112.

SOME PRINCIPLES TO BE ADHERED TO IN FAMILY SETTLEMENT

By **MANLEY CHAMPLIN**

Senior Professor of Field Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan

At a time like this, immediately following the worst drouth in the history of North America, it takes a stout heart and a courageous head to carry on with the same plans and purposes that had seemed so good, a few years ago. Nevertheless, we have but two alternatives: the one—to give up or surrender to adverse conditions; the other—to carry on in the hope that victory will crown our efforts and that Mother Nature will again smile upon our land.

If we are to take the latter course, no project is more appealing than the one for which this Convention has been called, namely, the re-establishment of British immigration into Canada.

But in furthering this movement of people from the Mother Country to this Dominion, it is only right and in keeping with the modern trends that we should do all in our power to make certain that the new settlers should have every opportunity to succeed in their new homes. There are many of our most prominent citizens who came here in the pioneer days without help or supervision of any kind, and through good health, native ability and indomitable will power succeeded in establishing themselves in spite of difficulties incidental to pioneering in a new country. In rejoicing over those who found success, we must not overlook or forget those who failed. **And we must remember that many of those who failed might have succeeded, if given a reasonable chance.**

There are certain principles that should be adhered to in carrying out a successful migration policy within the Empire and the establishment of permanent, self supporting homes by the new settlers. These principles include: the selection of those who have a reasonable chance to succeed: the provision of adequate financial assistance at rates of interest sufficiently low to enable the immigrant to pay without undue hardship: the careful selection of farms with due reference to soil, location and rainfall records; and finally, suitable organization so that adequate instruction and supervision can be provided. I will endeavour to deal briefly with each of these points in the limited time at my disposal.

Selection of Risks

Local committees in the communities from which the settlers are to come in the Old Land are in far better position to make proper selection than anyone could be, no matter how skilful, if sent over from this country. The old friends and neighbours will know something of the health history or hardiness of the families concerned. They will also know a great deal about their industry and willingness to learn and to work. The various localities in the Old Country should have a financial stake in the venture and it will then be to their own interest to

use the greatest of care in their selection of those who are to come out. They know full well that it is useless to send people whose health or natural ability is such as to insure failure.

Selection of Lands

The need for this is patent to all who have had any opportunity to see the extreme variations in land, even within the same districts. We have all seen too many instances where people have been allowed to settle on land that is utterly unsuitable, where they are not only breaking their own hearts, but may actually be ruining a fair section of forest or range land, creating miniature deserts, that tend always to spread over on to the good land.

There is an abundance of good land in Saskatchewan and the neighbouring Provinces. Much of this good land is literally crying for intelligently directed labour. Such land can support more people in greater comfort. It is not necessary at all to work the poorer soils. They should be reserved for forest, recreation or range purposes. Steps ought to be taken without undue delay to remedy the mistakes of the past in undirected land settlement; and similar mistakes, in the light of existing knowledge, are utterly unnecessary at the present time or in the future.

In August, I did some inspection work in the Prince Albert district. There is abundance of good soil in that district, but there is also a large area of sand on which Jack Pines grow well. Such land is unsuitable for crop production, but several new settlers were busy grubbing it out and working very hard to remove the natural vegetation and create small patches of sandy desert. That illustrates the need for intelligently directed land settlement. The old haphazard way results in too much unnecessary hardship and failure.

Well selected lands will prevent such mistakes. This is one of the cardinal pre-requisites to successful land settlement, under modern conditions, no matter whence the settlers come.

Adequate Financing at Low Cost

Having secured ambitious settlers and placed them on well chosen lands, the next consideration is adequate buildings and equipment and sufficient funds to maintain the family without hardship until such time as the first farm income is available.

It is also of paramount importance that the interest rates be moderate enough so that the newcomer can make annual payments that will reduce the principle sum and not be completely absorbed by the payment of interest. Or if the land is rented to the new settler the terms of rental should be such that he has a fair chance to save money with a view to ownership later.

The equipment required will vary, according to the size of the farm and the type of farming to be followed. All the equipment need not be acquired at one time, and many savings can be made by the use of the larger type of machines

on a co-operative or customs basis. Transfer of machinery, advice as to time and kind of equipment to purchase, and similar matters can be handled by competent supervisors.

Supervision and Instruction

Some of the best farmers in this Province, at the present time, are city bred. They have succeeded at the difficult profession of farming partly because of their native ability, but also because they were willing to learn. They had no preconceived notions to unlearn and no prejudices to overcome. They were always on the lookout for advice and instruction and were not slow to make use of the information obtained. The result of this mental attitude is that they are now leaders in many phases of agricultural affairs in Saskatchewan.

Something similar to what has been attained by these men, through their own voluntary efforts to learn, can be provided for new British immigrants under the settlement scheme which we have under discussion at this Convention.

A system of friendly instruction, advice and supervision, free from dictation or bossing, can be provided without too great a cost. In fact, it would be much more costly to omit it. If the supervisor in a given district proves to be of a bossy, unfriendly type, he can be eliminated quickly and replaced by a man who can get results in a manner suitable to the ideals of a free and democratic country.

Conclusion

These four principles are, to my mind, basic in successful land settlement. Let me repeat for the sake of emphasis:— **SELECTED PEOPLE; WELL CHOSEN LANDS; ADEQUATE, LOW RATE FINANCING; and FRIENDLY SUPERVISION.**

With these provided in the present plan for British land settlement in Canada, success for the majority should be assured and failures would be reduced to that unfortunate few, who through ill health, or other causes beyond human control, are forced to give up the struggle. For those few, repatriation rather than deportation should be provided.
